DB Name	Query	Hit Count	Set Name
USPT,JPAB,EPAB,DWPI	l5 same signature$	1	L6
USPT,JPAB,EPAB,DWPI	l1 same (admitan$ or impedan$)	378	L5
USPT,JPAB,EPAB,DWPI	l2 same signature$	1	L4
USPT,JPAB,EPAB,DWPI	l2 with signature$	1	L3
USPT,JPAB,EPAB,DWPI	l1 with (admitan$ or impedan$)	177	L2
USPT,JPAB,EPAB,DWPI	(bridge or wire or eavesdrop$) with (tap$)	31510	L1

WEST

End of Result Set

Generate Collection

L6: Entry 1 of 1 File: USPT Oct 24, 1995

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5461318 A
TITLE: Apparatus and method for improving a time domain reflectometer

DEPR:
The BRIDGE TAP DETECT routine is software which includes an algorithm that scans the length of the cable under test looking for a discontinuity. Because a bridge tap is a lowering of the cable impedance, the software is designed to distinguish between the signature of a dead short and a bridge tap. The only difference between the two waveform characteristics is the amplitude of the reflected pulse. The software compares the frequency versus loss characteristics of various cable types with the amplitude of the reflection. Based upon the amplitude of typical short circuit reflections at various distances, a line may be drawn which fits the profile of a dead short at various distances. In FIG. 24, DS.sub.19 is a line depicting the amplitude of a dead short for a 19 gauge cable at various distances from the TDR. Dashed line DS.sub.26 is a similar dead short line for a 26 gauge cable. Using similar information, a line may also be drawn for the expected amplitude of a bridge tap. Solid line BT.sub.19 would be such a line for 19 gauge cable while dashed line BT.sub.26 is an example of a bridge tap line for 26 gauge cable. The bridge tap line for cable gauges falling between 19 and 26 would have a proportional slope between the two bridge tap lines shown in FIG. 24.